

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of**

**Thurston County, Nebraska**

**prepared for**

**Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office**

**by**

**Save America's Heritage**

**John Kay — Principal Investigator**

**with**

**Historic Overview by Mary Findlay**

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David Murphy, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Deb McWilliams, Staff Assistant, NeSHPO

Joni Gilkerson, Architectural Historian, NeSHPO

Bob Puschendorf, Grants Administrator, NeSHPO

Carol Ahlgren, Architectural Historian, NeSHPO

Theresa Fatemi, Secretarial Assistant, NeSHPO.

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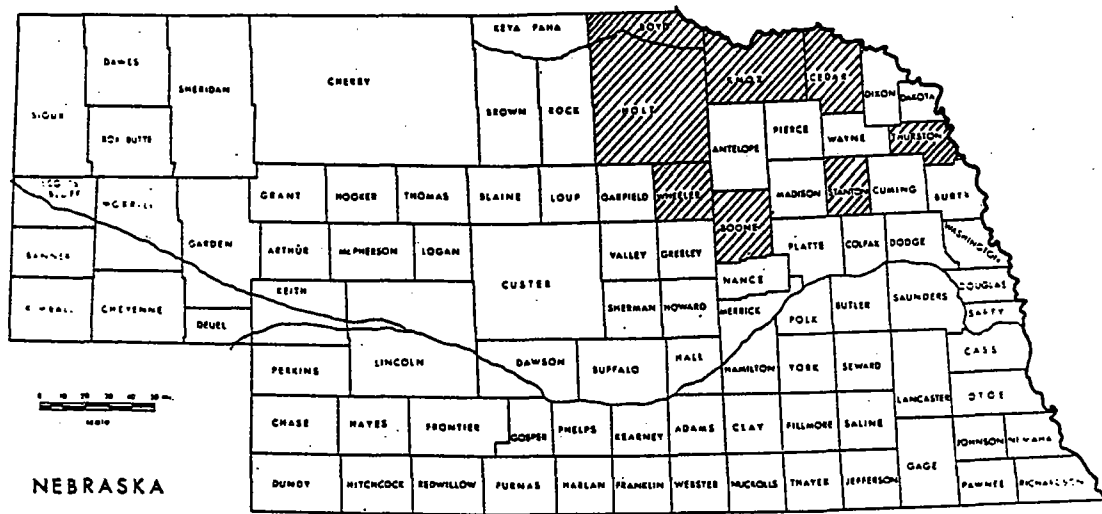
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## INTRODUCTION

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was passed by the 89th United States Congress and subsequently signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson. With this Act, the Secretary of the Interior was called upon to expand and maintain a national register of historic places and give maximum encouragement to state governments to develop statewide historic preservation programs of their own. The Act recognized that one of the prerequisites for an effective national preservation program was the identification of historic resources across the country through comprehensive statewide surveys. Thus, state historic preservation offices were made responsible under the National Historic Preservation Act for decisions concerning the preservation of historic properties in their states.

The manifestation of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act for Nebraska came in 1967 when state legislation directed the Nebraska State Historical Society to oversee the preservation of historical properties and conduct a comprehensive statewide historic survey. For this, the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) was formed and is conducted by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) as a part of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The Nebraska Historic Building Survey is an ongoing statewide study designed to identify and evaluate properties within a selected area to determine whether they may be of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance. The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office serves as the central repository for the collected information and becomes the focal point for preservation planning decisions.

Starting with a limited survey of 125 sites, the NeHBS has now documented approximately 32,000 properties and completed preliminary fieldwork in over half of Nebraska's 93 counties. The latest effort of the NeSHPO to document historic resources is the completion of the Northeast Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.



### Northeast Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Area

Save America's Heritage was selected by the NeSHPO and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Northeast Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey. This survey consists of the completion of preliminary fieldwork in eight northeast Nebraska counties. These counties are Boyd, Holt, Wheeler, Boone, Knox, Cedar, Thurston, and Stanton. The survey of these counties was initiated in September of 1987 and was completed in June of 1988. With the completion of the eight-county project, northeast Nebraska is the first region of the state to be completed under the NeSHPO's recently stated five-year plan targeting preliminary statewide coverage for 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant in the northeast Nebraska region. The effort to document properties contributing to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture produces information which not only serves as a resource in preservation management, but also expresses a genuine concern for the history of the Great Plains built environment.

In addition to this, there are several other objectives which enhance both the importance of information generated by the survey and the importance of the survey itself. First among these is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's multi-contextual historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed by the NeSHPO generates information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background which future survey information can be evaluated with. Secondly, it was the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the multi-context setting. Further objectives of the northeast Nebraska survey included the identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methods which related to or were unique to Nebraska's historic built environment, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies, and architectural images.

### Preservation Biases

It is Save America's Heritage belief that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development over an extended period of time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a more sympathetic comprehension of the present.

The public mention of a "historic building survey" often fails to produce a collective image or understanding. A strong social awareness towards preserving our built environment does exist in the rehabilitation of aged urban districts, but the notion of recording historical structures as a preservation activity remains a publicly obscure concept. Fortunately, this obscurity is due to a lack of awareness rather than a lack of genuine concern. Communicating the importance of this activity as a documentation of our Great Plains history cannot be stressed enough.

Furthermore, it is also the opinion of Save America's Heritage that such surveys are a necessary tool in the recording of Great Plains settlement. The demise of Nebraska's rural architecture is directly

linked to the decline of the rural-based population. In the year 1900, 76.3% of Nebraska's population was found in rural towns or on the farms.<sup>1</sup> However, by 1980 the rural-based population has dropped nearly 40 percentage points to the current figure of 37.1% (see Table 1).

Table 1. Total Population.

Nebraska		Selected Years	
Year	Population	Percent of Total	
		Urban	Rural
1900	1,066,300	23.7	76.3
1910	1,192,214	26.1	73.9
1920	1,296,372	31.3	68.7
1930	1,377,963	35.3	64.7
1940	1,315,834	39.1	60.9
1950	1,325,510	46.9	53.1
1960	1,411,921	54.3	45.7
1970	1,485,333	61.5	38.5
1980	1,569,825	62.9	37.1

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980.

The affect on the historic built environment has been devastating. The number of houses now exceeds the demand and the older perhaps less appealing buildings are not re-inhabited. The buildings then deteriorate and are either dismantled or collapse. Consequently, there exists an increasing decline in the "pool" of historic building resources. Compounding the demise of these rural resources is the current decline of the agricultural economy. The prospect of farming as a profitable future for the next generations is now less desirable. This, in turn, contributes to the decreasing rural population and re-inhabitation of existing historic buildings. This is exemplified by the fact that 41.4% (29 of 70) of all farmsteads documented by the survey in Thurston County consisted of either abandoned farms or farmhouses.

The enumeration of social changes affecting historic resources is endless. It is clear, however, that the result of these changes coupled with the diminishing affects of time substantiate the need for historic

building surveys. It is through such surveys that we not only record the built settlement of Nebraska, but reach a fuller understanding of our present world.

### Numerical Summary of Thurston County Reconnaissance Survey

<u>Thurston County</u>	<u>Total properties</u>	<u>Contributing buildings</u>	<u>Contributing structures</u>	<u>Contributing objects</u>	<u>Contributing sites</u>
TS00: Rural	80	299 (1)	36	10	2
TS01: Emerson	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
TS02: Macy	0	0	0	0	0
TS03: Pender	58	86	1	0	0
TS04: Rosalie	22	37	0	0	0
TS05: Thurston	8	12	0	0	0
TS06: Walthill	*	*	*	*	*
TS07: Winnebago	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	174	440	37	10	2

( ): Numbers appearing in parentheses indicate the number of properties previously surveyed by the NeSHPO.

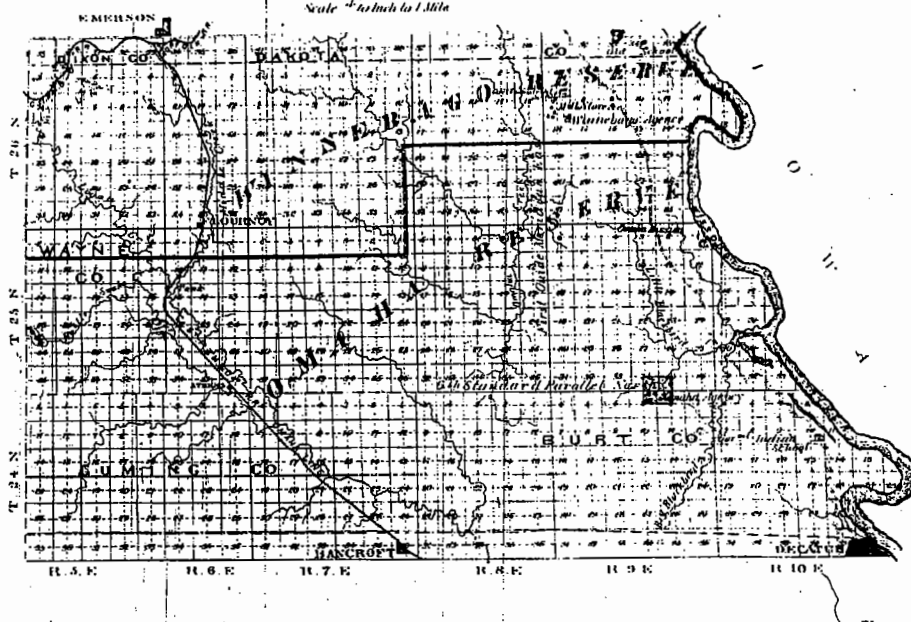
(\*): Communities previously surveyed by the NeSHPO.

\*: Communities not included in this project.



## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATION LANDS



#### Physical Description

Thurston County is located in northeastern Nebraska. It is bounded by Dixon and Dakota Counties on the north, the Missouri River on the east, Burt and Cuming Counties on the south, and Wayne County to the west.

The county is composed of two major physio-graphic regions. Uplands comprise the first type region. These are gently to moderately rolling hills with loessial type soils. This soil type is composed of silt and clay and is well able to retain moisture and plant nutrients needed by row crops.

The bottomlands comprise the second type physio-graphic region in the county. In some places along the Missouri River, these bottomlands are as much as 400 feet below the adjoining uplands. In the past, frequent flooding restricted farming on these lands. They were used for grazing or left as woodland. Flood control dams have recently been built along the Missouri River and its tributaries which has greatly reduced flooding. Consequently, these lands are now producing cultivated crops.

The Missouri River as well as Logan and Omaha Creeks provide drainage to the county. Most of the drainage flows southeast, but the lower end of Omaha Creek flows due north. The ground water in the county is generally adequate and of acceptable quality for domestic and livestock consumption. There are sufficient quantities of ground water for irrigation which has primarily developed within the last 25 years.

The climate is typical of northeast Nebraska and well suited to grain and livestock production. The area receives approximately 26 inches of precipitation annually, over three-fourths of which falls during the months of April through September which generally covers the active growing season.

The native vegetation of Thurston County consisted of medium and tall prairie grasses which covered most of the county. Dense wooded areas were found along the major streams and along the bluffs bordering the Missouri River. The Indians cultivated subsistence crops in small areas of the county before arrival of the white settlers.

### Settlement of Nebraska

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 opened the territory of what is now Nebraska to settlement by whites. Nebraska was organized as a state in 1867. The general directions of settlement proceeded from the southeast corner of the state to the north along the Missouri River and westward along the Platte Valley. With much of Thurston County taken up by reservation lands, settlement by whites proceeded slowly.

The federal government did much to encourage settlement of frontier lands. The Pre-Emption Act of 1841, the original cornerstone of the nation's land policy, was the method by which settlers of territorial Nebraska secured their land.

The Homestead Act of 1862 provided for up to a quarter section of "free" land to heads of families who had paid the \$10 filing fee and resided on or cultivated the land for five consecutive years. The Timber Culture Act, approved in 1873, was supplemental to the Homestead Act. It provided that a homesteader could acquire an additional quarter section by planting 40 acres to trees and caring for them for 10 (later eight) years.

## County History

### **The Omahas and Macy**

At the time Lewis and Clark first encountered the Omahas in 1804, they were living near the mouth of the Niobrara River. Later, to escape the raids of the Sioux, they moved to the area around Omaha Creek, near the present town of Homer in Dakota County. A treaty was signed and the Omahas were moved to a location near Bellevue, where they resided from 1836 to 1854. In that year they signed a treaty which ceded their hunting grounds in Nebraska and allowed them to keep a tract of 300,000 acres a few miles to the south of their old village near Homer. In their first years of residence on the reservation, the Omahas went on their usual summer and winter buffalo hunts but as game grew scarce they quit and began farming (Fontenelle, p. 82).

The size of the reservation was reduced when a strip in the northern portion was sold to the Winnebagoes for their reservation in 1865. The dimensions of the reservation boundaries were further reduced with the sale of 50,000 acres from the western portion of the reservation in 1872.

In 1856 a Presbyterian Mission was founded on the reservation. The following year, a three-story stone mission building was completed. It served as assembly hall and chapel for 30 years. The building was destroyed in 1911 by an explosion of dynamite (Walthill Golden Jubilee 1906-1956, p. 9).

A site of major importance is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the Blackbird or Big Elk Hill near Macy. It was a major landmark noted by early travelers and explorers on the Missouri River. The landmark functioned as a primitive post office where letters and instructions were picked up. Lewis and Clark's descriptions from their 1804 expedition are the first known historical accounts of the landmark. One of the Omaha chiefs named Big Elk is buried there (Jensen, n.p.).

### **The Winnebago and Winnebago**

As stated earlier, the Winnebago occupy a portion of the original Omaha reservation. After being removed from their home in northern

Illinois and Wisconsin and being located in Crow Creek in the Dakotas, the Winnebago moved to their present location in 1864. They purchased 97,000 acres from the Omaha in 1865 and another 12,800 acres in 1874.

The Winnebago Indian Agency was established in 1865. In the early 1880s there were a total of 102 houses on the reservation. "Of these, sixty-two are frame, twenty-five half brick and half frame, and fifteen all brick, the last forty being comfortable two-story dwellings" (Andreas, p. 385). An Industrial School was also constructed on the reservation and was sufficiently large to accommodate 80 boarding students and 80 day students. St. Augustine's Mission was founded in 1909 by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament as an orphanage and school.

### County Organization

Thurston County was organized in 1889. A prior attempt to organize the county occurred in 1887 but that bill was vetoed by Governor Thayer. It was originally part of the land chosen by the Omaha Indians as their reservation lands in 1855. A portion of this Omaha land was sold to the Winnebago Indians in 1865 for the Winnebago reservation. Land to the west of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad was opened to settlement in 1884. The first white settlers homesteaded near the present site of Pender in that year. Two years later, Pender was chosen as site for the county seat.

The first lots in Pender were sold in 1884. The town was established due to speculation in anticipation of the sale of Indian land to the general public (Pender, Nebraska: The First One Hundred Years, p. 5). A fine brick commercial building called Racelys Store was constructed in 1891. It remained a landmark for many years. The Palace Hotel, a large three-story brick corner building, was completed in 1892. For many years the county offices were housed in the hotel. In 1924 an abandoned school building was purchased for use as a courthouse. Citizens took up a collection for the purchase price of \$30,000. So that the courthouse could be given to the county by a single individual, a check was drawn in the name of John House and the title transferred to the county. The Pender State Bank was built in 1910 and is still in use today.

The railroad was important to the towns of Pender and later Walthill. A rail line running from Blair to Emerson actually pre-dated the founding of Pender by five years. In the early 1900s there were three passenger trains traveling both directions each day but Sunday. From the 1930s on, rail service began to decline and in the 1950s only three trains per week traversed the rails.

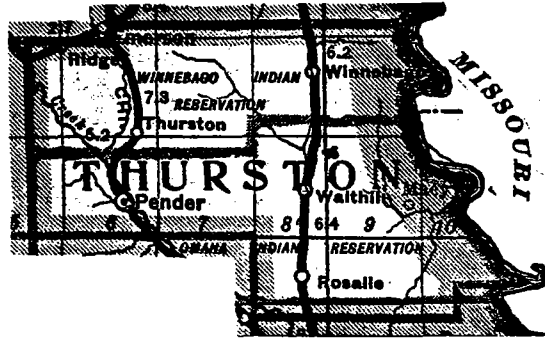


Fig. 1. 1907 Location of the railroad based on the Official Railway Map of Nebraska, 1907.

The town of Walthill was founded in 1906 on the rail line between Sioux City and Ashland. The railroad spurred development and in its first year the town boasted 25 houses and 25 business houses. These included a pressed brick bank building and a pressed brick 50' front store block. There was an attempt to move the county seat to Walthill at one time but the effort failed.

The first town lots were sold in Rosalie in 1907. The town was located along the Sioux City and Western Railroad which was completed through the reservation in 1907. In 1911 a lot was purchased from the Reservation Town Lot Company to build a four-room brick school. It opened in 1912 with five teachers. In 1982 the school was closed and consolidated with the school in Bancroft.

The town of Emerson is situated on the boundary of Dixon, Dakota, and Thurston Counties. It was founded in 1883 with its principal business district lying outside Thurston County.

## People

The ethnic diversity of the people who settled and made their homes and livelihoods there are an important part of the history of Thurston County. Much of the population of the county is Native American; in addition, there were people from many states and over 15 foreign countries who came to make their homes in Thurston County adding richness to the social fabric of the county.

Information on numbers of foreign born are taken from Wayne Wheeler's compilation of census data. Since no detailed census analysis was performed, the locations of the various ethnic settlements within the county must be inferred, primarily from county and ethnic histories and other secondary sources. Evidence of the various European ethnic groups' presence is indicated by the institutions which they founded. Churches, cemeteries, and fraternal organizations are examples of such institutions. In some cases, secondary sources mention specific ethnic groups as having settled in a particular area. In any event, a precinct-by-precinct census analysis should be performed to obtain a more precise picture of European ethnic settlement within the county.

The 1870 census is the first census for which Wheeler lists data. There were 31 whites in the county, three of which were foreign born. By 1880 there were 109 whites with seven being foreign born. As more lands were opened to settlement by whites, the population of the county grew. In 1890 there were 3,176 residents of the county and by the turn of the century there were 6,517. The foreign-born numbers were small and accounted for 9% and 10% of the population in those years.

The German-born were the largest foreign-born group in Thurston County, as in Nebraska as a whole. They represented 66% of the foreign-born population in 1890 and 58% in 1900. Even so, they accounted for only 6% of the population in those years.

In 1888 a number of German speaking families organized St. Peters Lutheran Church in Pender. The cornerstone was laid in 1890. For the first 35 years of its existence only the German language was used. In 1923 services in the English language were also conducted. It has only been since 1950 that services have been conducted entirely in English.

Scandinavians were a significant foreign-born presence in the county. The Swedes were the second largest foreign-born group in the county. In 1890 they represented 1% of the population and 2% in 1900. Danes represented 1% of the population in those years and were the third largest foreign-born group in the county.

The Evangelical Covenant Church established by Swedish Mission Friends in Pender served the Scandinavian population living nearby.

### Agriculture

Nebraska is a large state with a variety of soil types and differing climatic conditions which make it necessary for the farmer to adapt farming practices to local conditions. It should also be noted there are few distinct areas where abrupt changes in farming practices are evidenced.

Several authors associated with the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture (Hedges and Elliott; Garey; Williams and Murfield) have described systems of farming in Nebraska to refer to areas with a high degree of uniformity in the type of farming practiced and the economic and environmental conditions of the defined area. Thurston County is included in the Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production (NNILP) area. In this area crops are grown more for their value as livestock feed than as a cash crop.

The loess soils of the county are able to retain a large amount of water and plant nutrients as well which make them suitable for growing a number of crop types. The cropping system consists of corn, alfalfa, plus some wheat and oats. These are grown due to their adaptability to environmental conditions and their appropriateness as livestock feed.

As settlers came in to northeast Nebraska, they brought with them the same agricultural practices they had known in the Midwest Cornbelt. Corn was the usual first crop put in by settlers (Fite, p. 246). By the end of the 19th century, real advances in scientific farming began to have an impact on production. Crop rotation, seed selection, higher quality livestock through selective breeding, and research into plant and animal diseases were advances in agricultural practice.

Two advances were very important to intensive livestock production. A serum to prevent hog cholera resulted in an increase in production. The other highly significant advance was in the use of alfalfa in rotation with corn to maintain soil fertility. This allowed livestock production to be practiced on a more intensive level (Sweedlum, p. 207).

White settlers, most of whom were farmers, came into Thurston County as the result of legislation passed in 1902. Federal law permitted heirs of deceased Indians to sell their allotted land and as a result much Indian land in the county was made available to the public.

Principal crops in Thurston County are corn, soybeans, oats, and sorghum. Sweetclover, alfalfa, and tame grass are used for forage and for soil enrichment. Soybeans are grown as a cash crop.

By the end of the 1930s, the intensive livestock system of farming was in full flower with northeast Nebraska having more livestock per section than any other area of the state (Hedges and Elliott, pp. 36-38). Many of the feeder cattle are bred outside the county but the pigs are raised locally.

Cattle and hog feeding are the main livestock enterprises. The value of livestock has increased through time. By 1969, Williams and Murfield report over 90% of farms reporting some kind of livestock with receipts from livestock and livestock products accounting for over 80% of average farm income (p. 33).

### Final Comments

Thurston County has always been a rural county. The agricultural base of the economy is and has been characterized by intensive livestock production with more grain grown for livestock feed than as a cash crop. Major features of the county are the two Indian reservations, Omaha and Winnebago. The towns in the county, both on and off the reservations, have remained relatively small and serve the rural population. The county was settled by people from many states and foreign countries who joined the Native American population to establish a rich social fabric which remains today.



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## GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

### Introduction

Any discussion which analyzes the quality or volume of the surveyed properties in Thurston County must include a brief summary of the settlement history which has so greatly affected the success of the survey. The results of the Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County were directly linked to the pre-settlement presence of two major Native American tribes. The first and foremost tribe, the Omahas, were relocated from Bellevue, Nebraska in 1854 to their original early 19th century hunting grounds in Thurston County. In that year, they signed a treaty which ceded all of their land in Nebraska to the United States government with the exception of 300,000 acres a few miles south of their old village near Homer, Nebraska. In 1865, the northern portion of what is now Thurston County was sold to the Winnebago Indians for their new reservation home. Land was not opened to white settlement until 1884 when the present county seat of Pender was founded. Then in 1889, Thurston County was officially organized after a previously ill-fated attempt in 1887. The county boundaries included a portion of the Omaha reservation formed in 1854 and the entire area of the Winnebago reservation in the north part of the county.

However, due to the pre-settlement presence of the two Native American tribes, white settlement of Thurston County proceeded quite slowly. This was primarily the result of the predominant occupation of available land by the two tribes and the apprehension of white settlers (whether justified or not) toward the Native American people. It was not until the development of the railroad in the first decade of the 20th century that the white settlement of Thurston County expanded significantly. In fact, with the exception of the community of Pender, the non-Indian communities of Thurston County were not founded until 1906 and 1907 when the Sioux City and Western Railroad was completed through the reservation land. This meant that the agricultural development of Thurston County proceeded from a relatively late date with respect to the other counties in the northeast Nebraska study area. Consequently, the

number of late 19th century properties built during the initial organization of the county were relatively low. Of the pre-20th century buildings which were encountered, many had suffered either severe deterioration or alteration. This explains the presence of significantly fewer numbers of historic farmstead properties documented by the Thurston County Historic Buildings Survey.

In light of the settlement history of Thurston County, the numerical results of the survey were not anticipated to be staggering and indeed they were not. In fact, only 174 total properties were documented within the approximate 412 square miles which constitute Thurston County. These 174 total properties accounted for 440 contributing buildings, 37 contributing structures, 10 contributing objects, and two contributing sites. In proportion to this, the number of properties preliminarily recommended for National Register listing was also lower with only 23 properties included in the Preliminary Inventory. The survey covered 261 square miles (167,040 acres) and every street of the six required communities.

The explanation for the lack of surveyed properties in Thurston County does not suggest that the survey team only considered those buildings constructed by white settlers. On the contrary, the objective of the survey team was to record any historic building which retained its integrity without regard to that building's cultural affiliation. Save America's Heritage did not selectively exclude properties associated with non-white nationalities. Instead, the lack of properties surveyed in the Native American communities of Macy and Winnebago can be attributed solely to the objectively ascertained lack of integrity exhibited by the historic properties in these communities. In addition to this, a large percentage of the town of Winnebago consisted of government-funded housing initiated during the 1960s and 1970s.

For the purpose of organization, a more specific summary of the historic properties in Thurston County has been broken into two main parts. These are:

1. A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of the Thurston County historic properties judged to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and
2. A supratypological summary of the predominant house types recorded in Thurston County.

### **General Summary Part 1:**

#### **A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Thurston County Historic Properties**

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Thurston County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts authored by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. It includes only a discussion of those Historic Contexts which contain properties judged as either potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as contributors to the historic character of Thurston County. Included at the end of each summary is an illustrative inventory of properties which appear potentially significant with respect to the Historic Context being discussed. Each of these inventories has been broken into two parts containing (1) those properties which bear the greatest potential for National Register listing, and (2) those properties contributing to the historic character of the county which are of secondary priority with respect to National Register listing.

#### **Historic Context: Religion**

The contextual topic of religion, as one might gather, encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools. The Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County provided seven religious-related properties with a corresponding total of six contributing buildings, and

two contributing sites. These seven documented properties consist of four churches or church complexes, two individual rural cemeteries, and one former rectory. The results of the survey with respect to religious properties are viewed with somewhat mixed emotions. Certainly the recording of only seven churches or church complexes within the county is somewhat disappointing. This was primarily caused by an overall lack of historic integrity among an already smaller group of historically built religious properties. In certain instances religious-related properties were not documented due to severe alterations of original historic materials or to grossly obtrusive additions constructed at later dates. As a result of the lack of properties worthy of survey, only one property has been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing based on its association with the Religion context. This is the John Huss Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Chram M. Jana Hust), built in 1913 in the community of Thurston. This church was considered potentially eligible for its association with Bohemian and Bohemian-American culture and for the retention of its historic character.

**TS05-3: John Huss Presbyterian Church, 1913**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Religion, Bohemian Culture

**Location:** W.S. 3rd St. bet. Lemmon & Northside Ave., Thurston

Potentially significant for association with rural-based Bohemian congregation formed during the early 20th century in western Thurston County.



### Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. This title is quite self-explanatory with primary emphasis focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context are, among others, libraries, museums, and various forms or levels of schools.

The Education-related historic buildings documented by the Thurston County survey are considered one of the county's more important set of built historic resources. Thurston County contains a collection of seven recorded historic properties relating to the Education Context.

A breakdown of the seven documented properties reveals that five of these were rural-based schools and two were town-based schools. While conducting a visual post-survey review of the seven total school buildings, Save America's Heritage found that two distinct building form types were evident. The first type is a simple unadorned hall-type building usually constructed of frame materials and containing a rectangular one-room plan. The survivors of this type were found solely in the rural environs and appear to have been constructed during a period from 1890 to about 1910. They are usually one story in height with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in either latitudinal or longitudinal orientations. The second predominant form type to emerge were the so-called "modern" school buildings which, in the case of Thurston County, were larger scale masonry buildings confined to community-based locations. These building types appear to have been built during the years of 1920 to 1930 and usually consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure which occupies the grounds of a single town block. Of the seven Education-related properties documented in Thurston County, only one has been preliminarily recommended for National Register listing and is illustrated on the following page.



**TS00-1: Abandoned School, ca. 1900**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Education

**Location:** SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T.25 N., R.1 E., Thurston County

Potentially significant for its role in the establishment of the rural educational system in Thurston County and as an example of the hall-type school building.



**Historic Context: Diversion**

Diversion is the contextual title which encompasses the human activities of recreation, entertainment, sports, and travel. Under this title, Save America's Heritage has included such building types as theaters and opera houses as well as any structures associated with parks, fairgrounds, and sporting grounds. The Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County produced a total of four recorded properties fitting the Diversion Context. These are: the Farmers Hall Building (TS00-75), the Pender Theatre (TS03-19), the Pender Opera Block (TS03-21), and the Pender Public Pool Bath House (TS03-26).

Typically, the number of Diversion-related properties documented in a reconnaissance survey are relatively low. This is attributed to the fact that, unlike houses or commercial buildings, a community of smaller

population only required one or two entertainment-related buildings. These were most commonly either theaters or opera houses. Beyond that, it was not possible to financially support more than one of these activities in a community of 2,000 people or less. This is true even to the present day where we see only one movie house in communities as large as 4,000 people. Compounding the infrequent survey of these buildings is the fact that often times they occupied the second floor of a two-story "Main Street" commercial building thus disguising their dual function to the uninformed surveyor. So, in summary, it is neither disappointing nor surprising that only four properties were surveyed with known relation to the Diversion Context.

**TS00-75: Farmers Hall Association Building, 1913**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Diversion, Association, Agriculture

**Location:** NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T.25 N., R.6 E., Thurston County

Two-story frame false front hall building selected for its role as the center of social and cultural entertainment for rural southwest Thurston County during the early 20th century.

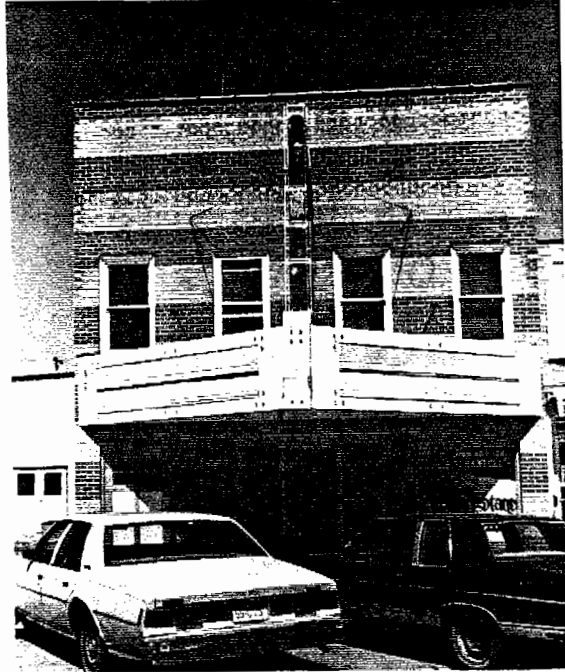


**TS03-19: Former Theater, ca. 1917**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Diversion

**Location:** N.S. Main St. bet. 3rd & 4th St., Pender

Potentially significant as an infrequently recorded building type and for its representation of a social entertainment popularized during the 1920s and 1930s.

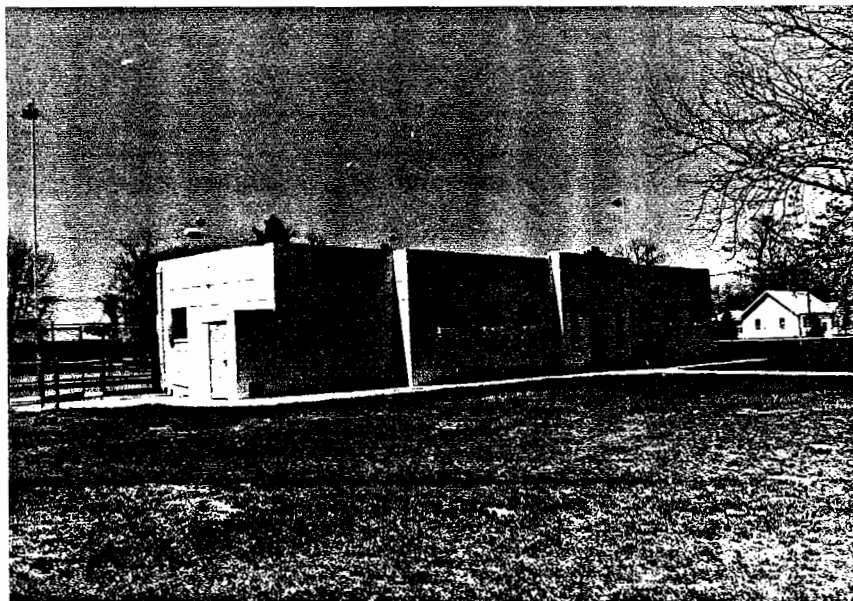


**TS03-26: Pender Public Pool Bath House, 1939**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Diversion

**Location:** W.S. Thurston St. bet. McCabe & Main St., Pender

One-story cement bath house chosen for the use of Art Deco style architecture and for association with the Historic Context of Diversion.



### Historic Context: Agriculture

The Historic Contexts relating to the theme of Agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock. However, unlike other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Thurston County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Thurston County was entirely occupied by the tribes of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians and was therefore atypical of other northeast Nebraska counties which were opened for settlement in the mid- to late 19th century. Due to the pre-settlement presence of these two tribes, the white settlement of Thurston County proceeded quite slowly. It was not until the development of the railroad in the first decade of the 20th century that the white settlement of Thurston County expanded significantly. This meant that the agricultural development of Thurston County proceeded from a relatively late date with respect to other counties in the northeast Nebraska study area. Consequently, the number of historic farmsteads worthy of potential survey were far less than other counties associated with this project. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of only 70 individual farm sites were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County.

Therefore, the farmsteads which were documented by the survey are collectively viewed as an important historic resource for Thurston County. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. Of the Agriculture-related properties documented by the survey, two have been preliminarily recommended for National Register listing and are illustrated on the following page.

**TS00-32: Abandoned House and Farmstead, ca. 1890 & 1920**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Agriculture

**Location:** NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 29, T.26 N., R.8 E., Thurston County

Circa 1920 farmstead containing 11 contributing buildings and structures but primarily selected for the circa 1890 abandoned frame house.



**TS00-72: Farmstead, ca. 1915**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Agriculture

**Location:** SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T.25 N., R.6 E., Thurston County

Large-scale farmstead included in the Inventory as a potential contributor to the Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production Context.



### Historic Context: Commerce

Typically, historic properties relating to the theme of commerce often constitute a large percentage of the buildings recorded in a reconnaissance survey. However, the Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County produced a somewhat less than significant number of Commerce-related properties. Given the fact that Thurston County contains seven communities with an accumulative 1980 population of 3,430 people, it was somewhat disappointing that only 13 total Commerce-related properties were recorded. These 13 properties account for only 7.5% of the 174 total properties documented in the county. A general lack of integrity among commercial "Main Street" buildings was observed in Macy (TS02), Rosalie (TS04), Thurston (TS05), and Winnebago (TS07). In fact, of the 13 documented properties relating to the Commerce context, nine were located in the community of Pender (TS03). These figures do not include, however, the town of Walthill which was previously surveyed by the NeSHPO and excluded from the survey study area.

A breakdown of the 13 documented properties reveals that eight were related to commercial retail activities, three were related to the banking industry, and two more sites were associated with agriculture-related businesses. While conducting a visual post-survey review of the 13 buildings, Save America's Heritage found that two distinct building types were most evident. The first type is a simple false front building usually constructed of frame materials and containing a longitudinally oriented rectangular plan. They were typically only one story in height and were entered through a narrow gable-end entry. The two-story examples usually housed the living quarters of the proprietor above an open ground-floor retail space. The survivors of this type were found only in town locations and appear to have been constructed during a period from 1885 to 1905. Properties recorded in Thurston County of the false front type are: TS03-3, TS03-52, and TS04-4.

The second predominant type to emerge was the masonry commercial building or block. These buildings were generally large-scale masonry buildings confined primarily to the central business districts of the Thurston County communities. This building type appears to have been

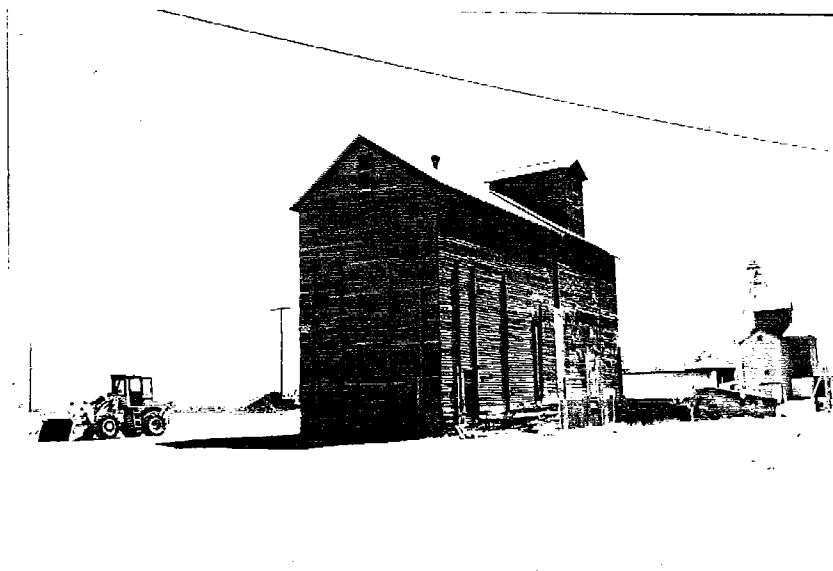
built primarily between the years of 1892 and 1925 and usually consist of one- and two-story masonry structures with one- or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on a single 25 foot commercial-sized lot or in double- to triple-wide commercial blocks of 50 to 75 foot widths.

**TS03-2: Elevator, ca. 1915**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce, Agriculture

**Location:** E.S. 2nd St. bet. Main & Ivan St., Pender

Large frame elevator potentially significant for associations with early 20th century agriculture-related commerce in Thurston County.



**TS03-3: Commercial Building, ca. 1900**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce

**Location:** N.S. Main St. bet. 1st & 2nd St., Pender

One-story frame commercial building indicative of the false front compositional type and significant as an example of sole proprietor retail commerce.



**TS03-14: Pender State Bank, 1910**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce - Banking

**Location:** N.E.C. 3rd & Main St., Pender

Two-story brick bank building significant for use of Neoclassical style motifs and for association with the early 20th century economic development of Pender.



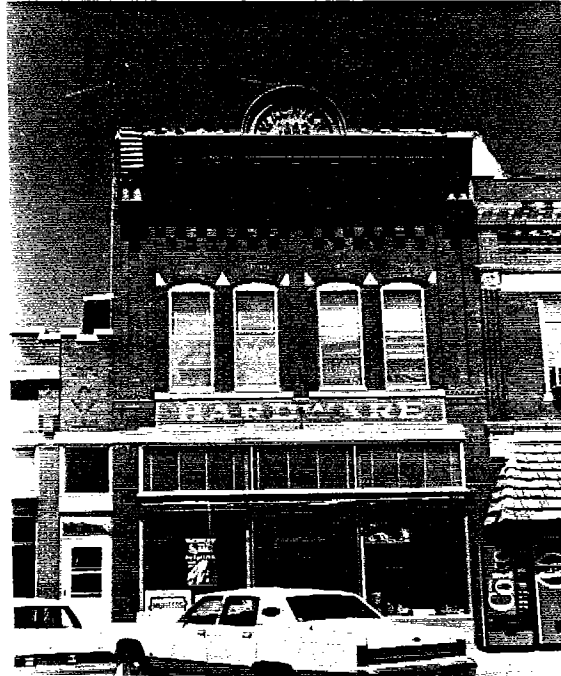


**TS03-17: Wachter Commercial Building, 1892**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce - Retail

**Location:** N.S. Main St. bet. 3rd & 4th St., Pender

A well-preserved two-story brick commercial building selected for its association with retail commerce in the late 19th century.



**TS03-52: Fred Lampe Carpenter Shop, ca. 1903**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce - Retail

**Location:** W.S. 3rd St. bet. Main St. & Ivan St., Pender

Selected as an example of the turn-of-the-century false front building type and for association with sole proprietorship retailing.



**TS03-20: Peebles Commercial Block, 1892**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce - Banking, Retail

**Location:** N.W.C. 4th St. & Main St., Pender

Large triple-wide brick commercial building constructed by town founder William Peebles and containing the former Palace Hotel, Pender Bank, and retailing space.

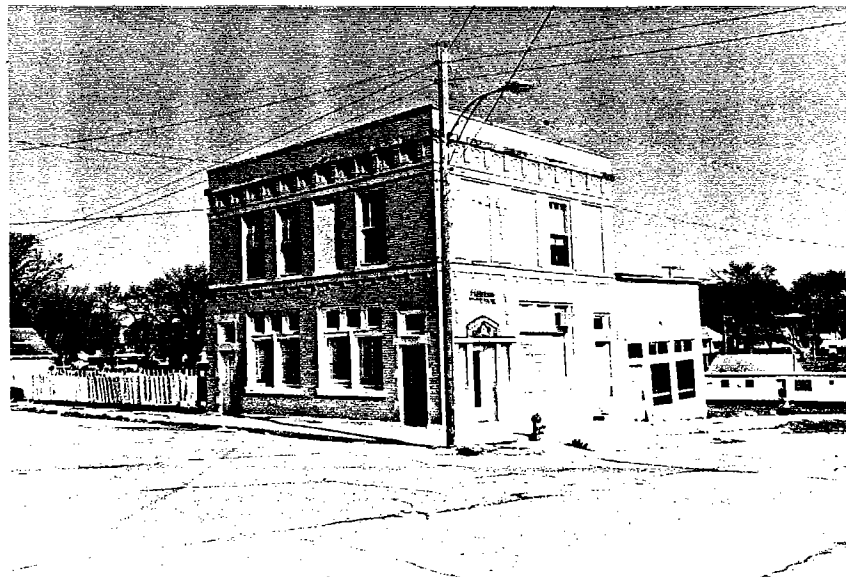


**TS04-2: Farmers State Bank, ca. 1910**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Commerce - Banking

**Location:** N.W.C. Crescent St. & Parley St., Rosalie

Two-story brick bank building potentially significant for its role in the early 20th century development of Rosalie.



### **Historic Context: Transportation**

The historic context relating to the theme of Transportation encompasses the conveying of material and people from one place to another. This includes both the corridors (trails, roads, rails, water) and modes (non-motorized, motorized) most commonly used for the transport of goods and people. Specific building types relating to this theme are depots, gas stations, liverys, hotels, motels, auto dealerships, garages, and freight rail structures.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County recorded a total of four individual properties relating to the context of Transportation. These four buildings were the abandoned Chicago & Northwestern Depot in Pender (TS03-1), a circa 1900 carriage barn in Rosalie (TS04-16), a rural railroad bridge structure (TS00-58), and an abandoned gas station in Rosalie (TS04-21). Of these four Transportation-related properties, only one was considered potentially eligible for National Register research and is illustrated below.

#### **TS04-21: Abandoned Gas Station, ca. 1924**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Transportation - Road

**Location:** N.E.C. Parley & Crescent St., Rosalie

Important for association to commercial services created by the spread of automobile transportation to Thurston County in the early 20th century.



### **Historic Context: Services**

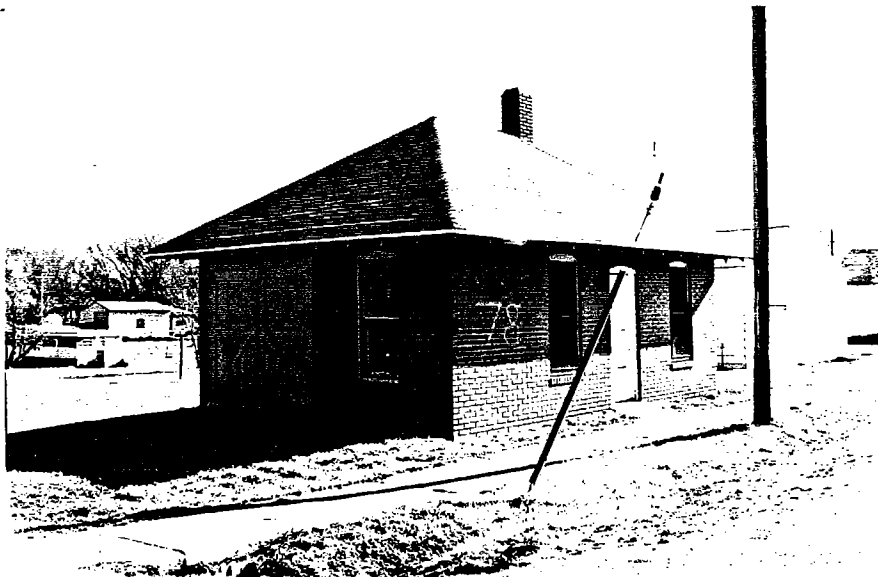
The historic theme of Services refers to the community support utilities provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. These services include the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire prevention and disaster relief. Typically, these buildings do not constitute a large percentage of the properties recorded in a reconnaissance survey and indeed the Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County produced only two documented properties which fit this context. These two properties are: the Thurston Town Fire Hall (TS05-6) and a town maintenance building in Rosalie (TS04-21). The most noteworthy of these buildings, and the only one judged potentially eligible for listing, is the Rosalie Maintenance Building. This building consists of a one-story brick structure with a hip roof, segmental door and window openings, and a side garage door entry.

### **TS04-21: Rosalie Public Maintenance Building, ca. 1909**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Services

**Location:** N.E.C. Crescent St. & Maple St., Rosalie

A well-preserved one-story brick maintenance building potentially significant for association to public-owned community services.



## **Historic Context: Settlement Systems**

Settlement Systems is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. This theme also contains the patterns generated through political, religious, or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Not surprisingly, this topic contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Thurston County. Of the 174 total properties recorded in Thurston County, 131 or 75% fall within the theme of Settlement Systems. This total appears to be somewhat higher than that of other northeast NeHBS counties based on a proportional judgement. The retention of historic integrity that these 174 properties displayed was obviously quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later alterations or additions, while in other cases, buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition. The era of construction for these properties was quite diverse as well. Construction dates appear to range from the first crude dwellings of the 1880s to the period-revival houses of the 1930s.

The majority of the 131 Settlement System properties appeared in two basic types: (1) the simple, unadorned vernacular house, and (2) the Craftsman and Bungalow style house built in abundance from 1915 to 1925. In addition to this, a smaller group of non-pure high style houses were also observed. These style-oriented houses, with the exception of the Craftsman, occurred rather infrequently.

Besides accounting for the largest percentage of recorded buildings, the contextual theme of Settlement Systems also represents the largest number of properties recommended for the National Register of Historic Places. Seven of the 23 properties recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP are found in the Preliminary Inventory under the heading of Settlement Systems. The listing of these properties as well as that of second priority properties is included below.

**TS00-29: Indian Reservation Government Quarters, ca. 1910**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 18, T.26 N., R.9 E., Thurston County

Selected as a future research property with potential association to U.S. government buildings on the Winnebago Indian Reservation.



**TS00-71: Farmhouse, ca. 1923**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 31, T.25 N., R.5 E., Thurston County

One and one-half story frame house indicative of the post-settlement buildings constructed in rural Thurston County during the 1920s and 1930s.



**TS03-6: House, ca. 1900**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** N.E.C. 6th & Ivan St., Pender

Despite alterations to its historic character, this one-story frame house was selected for the locally rare use of Second Empire stylistic motifs.

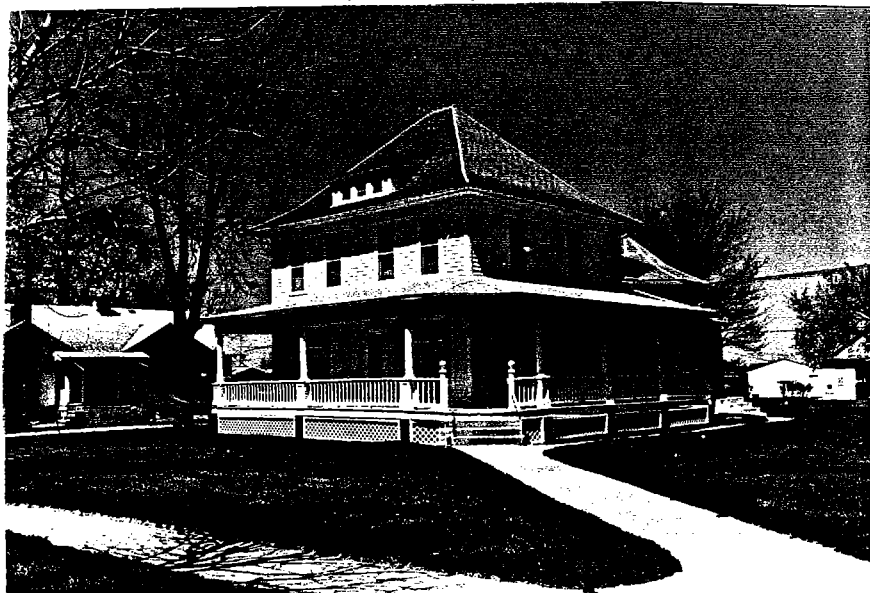


**TS03-8: House, ca. 1910**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** 502 Ivan St., Pender

Two-story frame square house chosen as a well-preserved example of the numerically significant Supratype 35 house form.



**TS03-27: Prefabricated Lustron House, ca. 1935**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** 600 McCabe St., Pender

Potentially significant as the only local example of the Lustron prefabricated metal kit home.

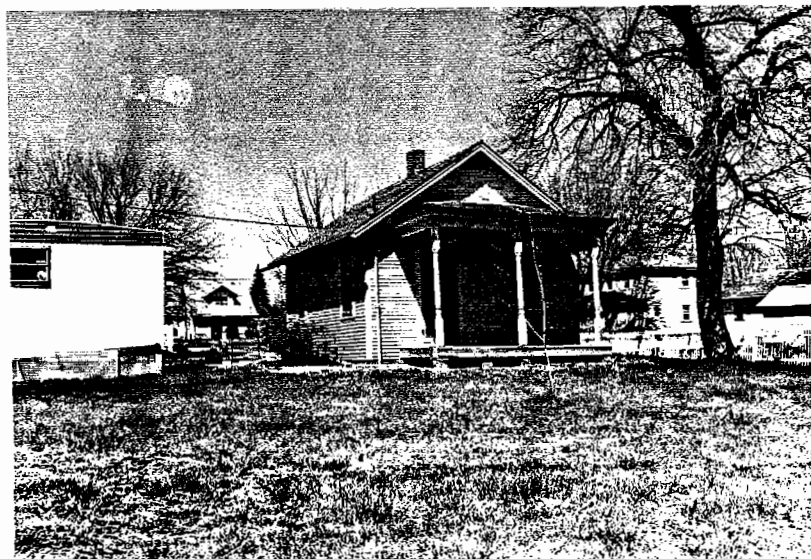


**TS03-34: House, ca. 1890**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** 508 Whitney St., Pender

Potentially significant as a locally rare example of the late 19th century "shotgun" house type.





**TS04-22: House, ca. 1908**

**Potential Historic Context(s):** Settlement Systems

**Location:** E.S. Thurston St. at east end of Crescent St., Rosalie

Significant as a well-preserved example of the locally rare use of concrete block masonry units for residential house construction.



**Second Priority Settlement Systems Properties:**

- TS00-36: Abandoned House, ca. 1900
- TS00-37: Abandoned House, ca. 1900
- TS00-38: Abandoned House, ca. 1900
- TS00-39: Abandoned House, ca. 1900
- TS00-40: Abandoned House, ca. 1900
- TS03-10: House, ca. 1910
- TS03-11: House, ca. 1903
- TS03-57: House, ca. 1938

## General Summary Part 2:

### **A Supratype Summary of Thurston County House Types**

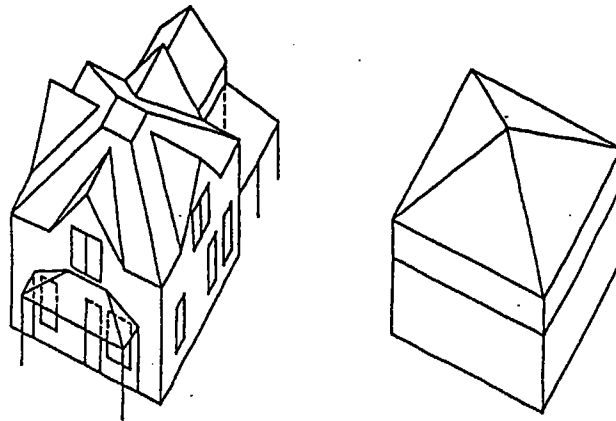
It is no surprise that domestic architecture is the most frequently recorded resource in reconnaissance-level surveys. The Thurston County survey was no exception producing a total of 131 residential resources. This total represents 29.8% of the 440 contributing buildings and structures within the study area. The preservation of this building type can be attributed to the continuing social need for shelter and the predominant location of residences in towns where the opportunity for occupancy is greater. The recording of residential buildings in the Thurston County survey included not only occupied resources, but abandoned as well. In addition, all houses that were surveyed as part of a church site or farmstead were included in the aforementioned totals.

In consideration of the large abundance of these resources and in an attempt to avoid "stylistic" designations, the method of Core Supratype Analysis (as developed by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, D. Murphy: 1985) has been implemented. The supratype analysis eliminates the subjective labeling of domestic buildings according to "style" and imposes instead, an objective description based on the primary external mass of the house. To best define the components of this method, an excerpt from the South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination (D. Murphy: 1987, 1-4) is included below.

The supratype is a categorization based exclusively on the external massing of houses, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is applied here to distinguish it from the more current methods of type analysis which are based on form, that is, on external massing and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Core supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements as applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is defined as the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (Figure 2). In general, core refers to that portion of a house which is exclusive of wings

and porches. The mass elements which compose the core include its shape, relative size, wall height, roof type, and its orientation on the site.



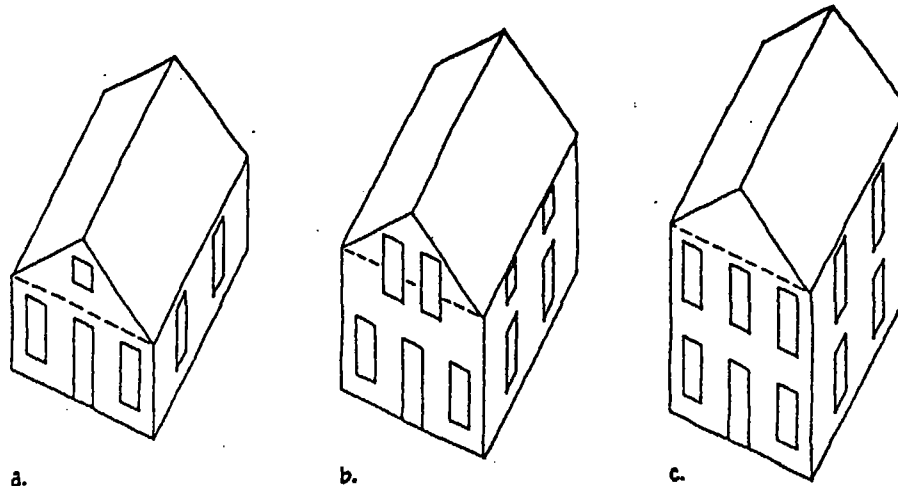
**Fig. 2. The core structure derived from the house (after Murphy).**

Shape designations for core structures are geometric, based on the ground-level outline of the core. Designations include square (S), rectangular (R), tee-shaped (T), ell-shaped (L), cross-shaped (X), U-shaped (U), polygonal (P), H-shaped (H), courtyard (C), irregular (I), and circular (O).

The horizontal size of the core is related to a need to distinguish large houses from small ones. Size, in the supratypal method, refers to horizontal dimension and is applied only to the narrowest dimension of the core, or to its width. While actual dimensions are recorded, houses are sorted based upon "units" of measurement which approximate the number of rooms a given width normally could contain (e.g., one, one with hall, two rooms, etc.). Units of width in the South Bottoms Historic District are defined as 0.5 (less than 14 ft.), 1.0 (14-19 ft.), 1.5 (20-29 ft.), 2.0 (30-39 ft.), and 2.5 (40 ft. or greater).

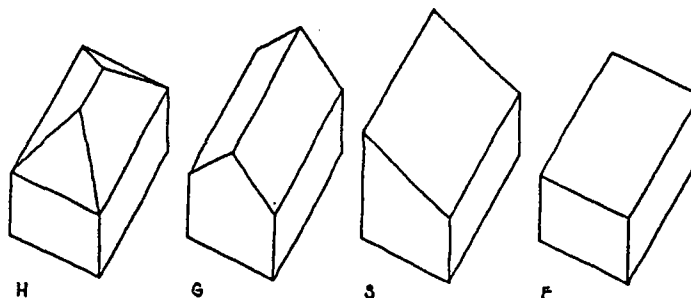
The second measurement of size involves the height of the core. We designate this dimension in terms of stories, even though it is based exclusively on the height of the external

wall, not on the amount of usable internal space. The measurement is based on the facade wall, the top of which is expressed by the eave line (Figure 3). Thus attics, the space beneath a sloping roof, are not considered in determinations of height.



**Fig. 3. Wall height guidelines illustrated, note the eave line: a) one story, b) one-and-one-half story, c) two story (after Murphy).**

The fourth massing element is roof type. These are so well known that they need little explanation. The supratypal method utilizes only four generic types for simplicity, subsuming under these all the variants (Figure 4). The four types include flat (F), shed (S), hipped (H, including pyramidal and mansard), and gabled (G, including gambrel and gerkinhead).



**Fig. 4. Generic roof types: H: hipped; G: gable; S: shed; F: flat (after Murphy).**

The last aspect of mass used in describing core supratypes involves the orientation of the core on the site, relative to its facade. Facade is defined as that wall which is the architectural front of the house, facing the road or the street, which is usually but not always more highly decorated. Facades also usually but not always incorporate the main entrance. Orientation is expressed in latitudinal (La), longitudinal (Lo), and non-applicable (Na) terms. There are several core shapes for which orientation is not applicable. Since only two shapes, the square (S) and the rectangular (R), are statistically significant in South Bottoms, orientation will be discussed only for those two here.

For rectangular shapes, if the narrow (gable) end faces the street, the axis of its roof is perpendicular to the street. Its orientation is then termed longitudinal (Lo). If the eave side faces the street, its roof ridge runs parallel to the street and its orientation is described as latitudinal (La). Orientation is always applicable for rectangular cores.

For square shapes (S), where both the front and side dimensions are equal, we would normally consider orientation to be non-applicable (Na). This is true for squares with hipped or pyramidal roofs. However, if the square core is sheltered by a gable roof, the ridge provides an illusion of orientation as though it were rectangular in shape. Therefore, square shapes with gable roofs have orientation recorded in the same fashion as that for rectangular cores.

In summary, core supratypes are external massing categorizations applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (that portion of the house exclusive of subordinate wings and porches). Five massing aspects of the core are used to derive the supertype—its shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation. Particular combinations of these aspects

are designated numerically (S.#). (D. Murphy: South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination, 1987, 1-4).

### **Thurston County House Types**

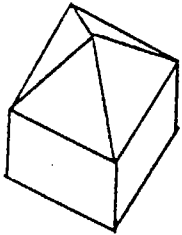
The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. The residential properties documented in the Thurston County survey are represented by 43 different supratypes. A numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 43 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 43 individual types is included in this report as Appendix 2.

While 43 various supratypes may seem like a varied lot for 131 total resources, a somewhat more narrow group actually represents the majority of the documented properties. In fact, 10 supratype categories account for 66.4% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 50% of all Thurston County houses fit into one of only six supratype categories. The supratype recording of historic houses has produced a large volume of data which can be analyzed in an infinite number of ways. However, in an attempt to present a concise and useful summary of the supratype data, Save America's Heritage has focused on the answers to two basic questions. These are:

1. What were the numerically significant supratypes of the entire county?
2. What were the numerically significant supratypes of town locations versus those of rural locations?

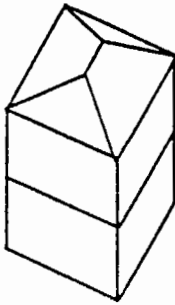
To answer these questions, a numerical analysis of the 43 supratypes was performed to derive a minimum level of significance. With a survey total of 131 houses, this minimum level was established at 6% necessitating a representation of eight or more houses. Of the 43 supratypes generated by the Thurston County survey, six individual types exceed the 6% level and are summarized in the following discussion.

### Supratype 31



Supratype No. 31; S, 1.5u, 1.0s, H, n. Among the 43 supratypes present in Thurston County, Supratype No. 31 was the most frequently recorded house form of the 131 surveyed houses. This type was found in 11.5% of all surveyed houses in Thurston County but was much more significantly represented in town locations (16.4%) rather than rural locations (7.1%). This type is generically referred to as a "one-story hipped roof square" and presumably consists of a four-room square plan. The width of the structure ranges from 20 to 29 feet and is usually protected by a truncated or pyramidal hipped roof. This house type was one of the predominant forms used during the early decades of the 20th century. Some of the urban examples contained hints of Victorian (Queen Anne) stylistic detailing, but this type appeared primarily in the form of unadorned vernacular houses.

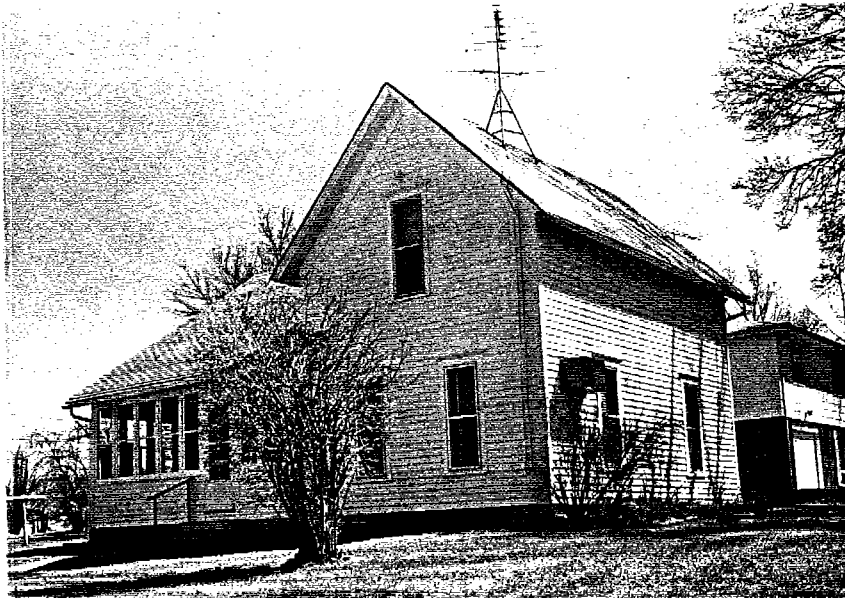
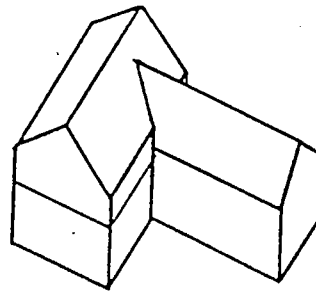
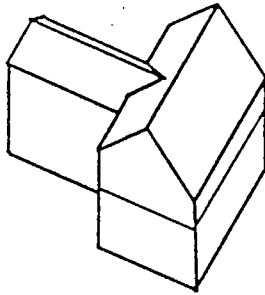
### Supratype 35



Supratype No. 35; S, 2.0u, 2.0s, H, n. Also numerically significant among Thurston County house types is Supratype 35, the "popular" two-story square. The two-story square was a popular choice among many Nebraska builders of the early 20th century. Therefore, it is not surprising that S.35 was the second most frequently documented house form in Thurston County representing 10.7% of the 131 recorded houses. The S.35 consists of a two-unit (30 to 39 feet) square core making it the largest of the numerically significant houses in Thurston County. The essential characteristics defining this type are a wide square-shaped core rising to two stories in height and covered with a pyramidal, truncated, or standard hipped roof. Additional features common to this type are frontal porches, bay windows, and hipped dormers. The predominant location for this house type was in the rural environs of Thurston County where it accounted for 12.9% of the 70 rural houses. Contrasting this is the less frequent documentation of the S.35 in town locations where it represented only 8.2% of the 61 houses.

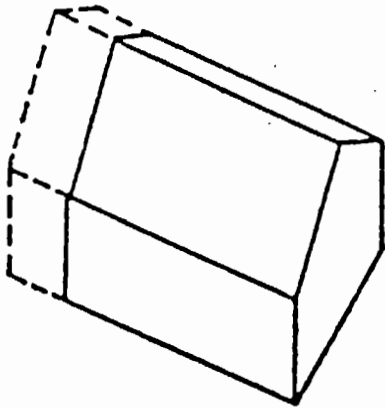


### Supratype 11



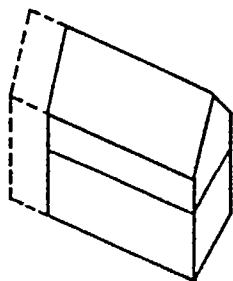
Supratype No. 11; R, 1.0u, 1.5s, G, Lo. Supratype 11 was tied for third as the most numerically significant house type (7.6%) among the 43 types generated by the Thurston County survey. The essential characteristics of the S.11 are a one and one-half story rectangular core placed in longitudinal orientation with the narrow front gable-end ranging in width from 14 to 19 feet. Most often these types contained a perpendicular side gable wing of shorter height which usually contained an entry protected by a hipped roof porch. These houses were found primarily in rural locations (10%) rather than town locations (4.9%) and appear to have been built generally between the years of 1895 to 1910.

## Supratype 12



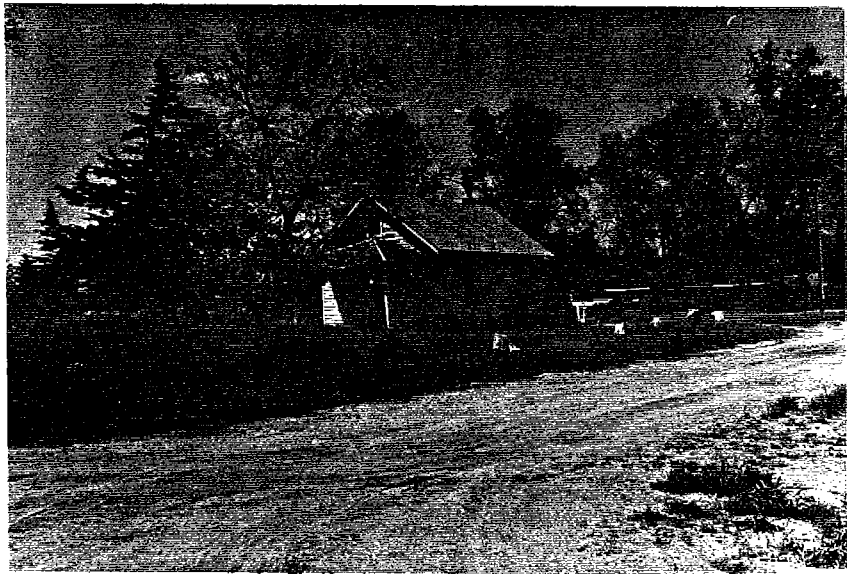
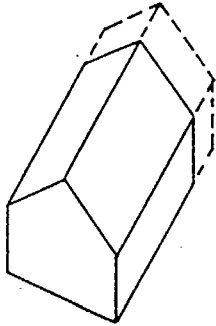
Supratype No. 12; R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, La. Supratype 12 was also tied for third as the most numerically significant house type (7.6%) among the 43 types generated by the Thurston County survey. The essential characteristics of the S.12 are a one-story rectangular core placed in a latitudinal orientation with a side gable-end ranging in width from 20 to 29 feet. Most often these types appeared in the recognizable and generically known "bungalow" form. Their primary era of construction was from 1915 to 1930 and they were found predominantly in the towns of Thurston County (9.8%) rather than outlying rural locations (5.7%).

## Supratype 10



Supratype No. 10; R, 1.0u, 1.5s, G, La. The fifth most numerically significant house type (6.9%) among the 43 types generated by the Thurston County survey is Supratype 10. The essential characteristics of the S.10 are a one and one-half story rectangular core placed in latitudinal orientation with a side gable-end ranging in width from 14 to 19 feet. Most often these types contained a perpendicular rear wing of shorter height which was, for the most part, visually obstructed by the latitudinal core. These houses were found mostly in rural locations (8.6%) rather than town locations (4.9%) and appear to be one of the more popular forms of shelter employed by the first permanent settlers (ca. 1880 to 1890).

### Supratype 13



Supratype No. 13; R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, Lo. The sixth and final house type to surpass the 6% level of significance is Supratype 13. This type was found in 6.1% of the 131 houses surveyed in Thurston County. The essential characteristics of this type consist of a rectangular-shaped core with the narrowest dimension ranging from 20 to 29 feet, a height of one story, and a gable roof running in a longitudinal orientation. This house type appears to have been started in the early settlement years of the 1890s and was carried into the 1920s where it was more commonly adorned with "craftsman" decorative motifs. The representation of this house type is due mostly to its predominant use in town locations. In fact, this type appeared in 9.8% of the 61 houses recorded in the six Thurston County towns and was only documented in 2.9% of the 70 rural properties.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Throughout the duration of the Thurston County survey, random observations were recorded in an effort to later construct recommendations for future work. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of documented historic properties. The resulting recommendations were conceptualized by Save America's Heritage to fit the "tools" of preservation and documentation available to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. These tools consist of Multiple Property, Historic District, and individual nominations to the NRHP as well as intensive survey relating to Historic Context Reports.

The following suggestions are separated into two categories and are presented without reference to priority. The two categories are: 1) NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, and 2) Potential Thematic Studies.

### National Register Recommendations

The first of the two categories, the NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, is a basic summary of the potential National Register of Historic Places listing activities associated with the Thurston County survey.

Save America's Heritage strongly suggests the drafting of nominations for all properties judged by NeSHPO staff as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The drafting of these nominations may occur in two basic forms. First, as Multiple Property nominations for all buildings which relate to Historic Contexts developed by the NeSHPO, or as individual nominations of the 23 properties listed in the Preliminary Inventory of Thurston County historic buildings. The properties which appear in the Preliminary Inventory are those which appear potentially eligible for the National Register and should be acted upon immediately following the submittal of this report.

### Potential Thematic Studies

The Historic Buildings Surveys of the counties within the northeast Nebraska study area have typically yielded several topics worthy of future study. Each of the counties surveyed to this date have generated a

minimum of two potential Multiple Property studies. These studies usually are based on areas associated with agricultural significance or ethnic settlement. However, the Historic Buildings Survey of Thurston County produced no such recommendations and, quite disappointingly, Save America's Heritage has no preliminary judgments concerning Multiple Property studies which it can recommend at this time. The reasons for this are primarily due to the settlement history of Thurston County. As mentioned previously in this report, Thurston County has served as the reservation home of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian tribes from the mid-19th century to the present. In 1854, the Omaha tribe signed a treaty which ceded their hunting grounds to the United States government but allowed them to keep a 300,000 acre area of land near their former village site in what is now Thurston County. The size of their land was reduced in 1865 when the northern portion of the reservation was sold to the Winnebago Indian tribe. Then, in 1884, the land was opened to white settlement with the official organization of the county following five years later in 1889. Consequently, the white settlement of Thurston County proceeded quite slowly due to the predominant occupation of available land by the Omaha and Winnebago tribes. The majority of the white settlement in Thurston County did not occur until the first two decades of the 20th century and so the agricultural development and influx of foreign-born immigrants was not as pronounced as that of other northeast Nebraska counties. In fact, the 1870 census lists only three foreign-born persons in the county and in 1880 the number had risen to only seven. As the lands begin to open for settlement in the mid-1880s, the number of foreign born jumped to 285 in 1890 and 650 in 1900. However, these figures still represent only 9% and 10%, respectively, of the total population in those census years. Therefore, no realistic recommendations can be made concerning the potential development of ethnic-related Historic Context Reports.

**APPENDIX 1**

**A RESEARCH DESIGN  
FOR THE  
HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY  
OF  
THURSTON COUNTY**

## RECONNAISSANCE RESEARCH DESIGN

### 1. Introduction

It is the intention of this paper to contribute two important functions towards the execution of the Reconnaissance Survey of Thurston County. First, it will provide Save America's Heritage (SAVE) survey team with the guidelines by which the survey will be performed and secondly, it establishes a means of communicating these guidelines to NeSHPO project managers for critique and refinement.

The format of this Research Design will be to discuss first the "non-mechanical" aspects of the survey, followed by a discussion of the tasks considered more "mechanical" in nature. The primary purpose of the "mechanical" discussion is to define the documentation process used in the recording of historic properties while the "non-mechanical" discussion will consist of the survey objectives and limitations.

### 2. Objectives Of Reconnaissance Survey

After completing a preliminary outline of the objectives associated with a reconnaissance survey, it became apparent that there was an obvious division between those objectives which were qualitative in nature and those that were quantitative. This division has organized the reconnaissance objectives into the two listings that follow.

#### **Qualitative Objectives:**

The most obvious objective of a reconnaissance-level survey is the concept of providing a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant in a particular geographic area. Beyond this are several other very important objectives which may be used to enhance both the importance of the information generated by the reconnaissance-level survey and the importance of the survey itself. First among these additional objectives is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's multi-contextual historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed will generate information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background which future survey information can be evaluated with.



Secondly, it is the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the above-mentioned multi-context setting. Further qualitative objectives include: the possible identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methodologies which may relate to or are unique to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge relative to a specific geographic area within the state context such as ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

**Outline of Qualitative Objectives:**

- A. To create a community awareness and interest in Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.
- B. The documentation of several significant sites which will eventually be placed on the NRHP as individual, thematic, or district nominations.
- C. To document site information concerning building typologies in a format consistent with the NeSHPO Topical Listing, which can be used as an organizing element in the Final Report and Preliminary Inventory.
- D. To record any potential links between a particular ethnic settlement and its associated architectural images within the survey area.
- E. To complete a comprehensive, conscientious survey which will generate information useful to the planning process and future surveys.
- F. The collation of survey data for planning intensive survey and relating of information into the contextual frameworks.
- G. To promote historic preservation through the identification of the historic properties located within the county.
- H. To record information useful to the local planning decisions of the county when assessing projects affecting historic structures.
- I. To identify properties whose owners may be eligible for various kinds of federal, state, and local assistance in the event the owner

pursues the preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation of their historic building(s).

**Quantitative Objectives:**

- A. The recording of an estimated 500 properties in Thurston County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The covering of approximately 144,000 acres (225 sq. miles) in Thurston County. In addition, all seven towns in Thurston County will be surveyed.
- C. Identification of at least 15 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Thematic or Multiple Property nomination worthy of National Register pursuit.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those sites for a) high potential for significance, b) suspicious buildings--those buildings that may be of significance, c) no potential in comparison to others, d) those sites not likely to yield any information.

**3. Methods Of Reconnaissance Survey**

The "mechanical" aspect of reconnaissance historic building surveys will focus primarily upon the documentation process and corresponding methods used in the recording of historical resources. The recording technique is considered of prime importance and it is the attitude of Save America's Heritage to strive for a conscientious effort and accurate method while recording historic resources. To best communicate our intentions, the following discussion on survey methods has been organized into three groups. These are 1) pre-field research, 2) pre-field activities, and 3) field activities.

**Pre-Field Research:**

Following the selection of the survey's geographic boundaries by the NeSHPO, the pre-field research is begun and focuses primarily on the performance of archival research. The main purpose of archival research is to identify the nature of the survey area's settlement by culture,

geographic location, and time frame. In addition, the archival research should attempt to identify potential themes of architectural, cultural, and historical significance within the survey area, should they exist. While it is acknowledged that the extent and availability of research information varies according to the events and background of the area, the following references will be investigated prior to the reconnaissance survey: locally written county histories, county histories written within a statewide history, existing survey data in the NeSHPO site files including survey forms, the files of the NSHS photographic collections, centennial publications on community and church histories, archival maps and atlases, newspaper articles concerning a community's built environment, and literature published by local or county historical groups. The majority of these types of publications can be found in the libraries of state and county historical societies. A bibliography of all sources referenced should be maintained and, along with photocopied information, added to the site files. These general data files are organized according to specific counties, local communities, and individual sites. The files are used prior to reconnaissance survey to familiarize the surveyors with the survey area and are consulted again in the field during the survey. Added to the general files are all forms of public correspondence received up to the point the survey is begun.

Due to the absence of an existing Historic Overview report, extensive preparation becomes necessary to satisfactorily develop the concepts of the report. The content of the Historic Overview is considered a prime source of pre-survey information. Therefore, the following is an outline of the methodology to be employed by SAVE's personnel during the composition of the county Historic Overview.

Each Historic Overview report will identify important patterns, events, persons, or cultural values pertaining to the county. It is anticipated that the information within the Historic Overview will aid in the identification of property types associated with each individual theme. In the preparation of the Historic Overview, the following will be considered:

- A. Trends in area settlement and development.
- B. Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture, construction technology, or craftsmanship.
- C. Research values or problems relevant to the county, social and physical sciences and humanities, and cultural interests of local communities.
- D. Intangible cultural values of ethnic groups and native American people.

#### **Pre-Field Activities:**

The topic of pre-field activities are considered separate from pre-field research on the basis of their more publicly extroverted nature. Save America's Heritage will begin the pre-field activities with the distribution of notices announcing the survey and its intentions to all the general public. This will be done by placing general notices in established commercial and non-commercial facilities of the communities, such as the U.S. Post Office, grocery stores, donut shops, etc. Reinforcing this is the dispersal of press releases to all active newspapers existing in the county. The intent of the release is to inform the public of the survey programs and to solicit their input in the identification of historic resources. In addition to this, communication will be established with the local historians and historical societies detailing our intent and welcoming their possible input. Included in this communication will be information concerning the thematic topics and the time frame of the survey. The final task of pre-field activity will be the precautionary attempts to eliminate public suspicion. The justifiable suspicion aroused by survey activities will potentially be eliminated through the listing of survey vehicles and personnel with local police departments and county sheriff patrols.

#### **Field Activities—General:**

The first step prior to embarking on the survey would be the assemblage of the necessary documents used during the recording of identified sites. This includes town plat maps, USGS 7 1/2 minute

topographical maps, county road maps, site files, and the preparation of the Historic Overview. The recording of a county's significant sites would be conducted during the reconnaissance survey and would consist of identifying structures, mapping locations, architectural descriptions, and photographic documentation. Any supplemental field notes derived from observations or public communications will also be added.

The reconnaissance photography would consist of two photographs per site from opposite 45 degree angles using a wide angle perspective correcting lens. In certain cases, additional photographs of the more significant structures will be recorded showing context, detailing, or construction. Brief descriptions of each site will be recorded to define basic characteristics of the site and aid in map location during the post-survey cataloging. For domestic sites, the supratypological vocabulary developed by The Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee will be used in the description process. Photographic field notes will also be kept concerning the aspect of the image, exposure number, and corresponding roll number. In addition to the recording of the information listed above, further research will be conducted on those sites which are considered to have greater significance.

A primary concept in the documentation of historic buildings is the recognition that different building types may require different recording techniques. Therefore, it is necessary for the surveyor to define the specific types of information most relevant to the typology of the property he is documenting.

#### **4. Reconnaissance Survey Biases**

##### **Integrity:**

To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a property must possess integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural design, or information about a culture or people.

Consequently, the determination of integrity is considered a most important field activity.

For reconnaissance-level documentation, two very basic questions must first be asked. These are:

1. Is the building at least 50 years old?
2. Does it retain its integrity?

The answer to question #1 is usually quite objective; however, the determination of integrity requires some discussion.

It must first be recognized that the degree of integrity exhibited by historic buildings can vary greatly. The principal investigator must first ask, "Does this property reflect its historic character or has it been altered by the application of contemporary building materials and technologies?" In most instances, the house is the first building scrutinized, especially in the case of town surveys where they represent the majority of extant buildings. However, the importance of "house integrity" is diminished when dealing with buildings located in rural settings. For most cases in Nebraska, this means a farmstead. With the added significance of agricultural-related buildings (such as hay, horse and livestock barns, granaries, corn cribs, and elevators), a limited amount of alteration to the house should not prevent the site from being documented. In the case where a farmstead contains a large historic representation of farm buildings with a severely altered house, the site will be documented as a farmstead with a non-contributing house. A final case may exist where a single, highly significant, farm-related building is located within an otherwise altered farmstead. In this event, Save America's Heritage will document the individual building designating a site number solely to the specific building, structure, or object.

Integrity also appears to play an important role in the field documentation of commercial buildings. Traditionally, buildings used for commerce have been adaptively reused by subsequent generations. These buildings are positioned along a primary local thoroughfare or even a regionally important highway, thus lending appeal to present-day retailers seeking new locations. Often the buildings are physically altered to accommodate new functions and therefore suffer a loss of integrity. With

this in mind, only those buildings exhibiting the visual characteristics of their historic period will be documented.

In summary, the determination of integrity will be based upon the historic retention of the following physical characteristics.

- Materials: Does the building retain the original materials from its period of historic importance?
- Location: Is the building placed in its original location or has it been moved?
- Design: Does the building reflect the design aesthetics of its historic period?
- Setting: Does the building reflect a historic "sense of place"?  
Does the historic image and feel still exist?
- Function: Does the building represent its historic use?

#### **Characteristics of Rural Integrity:**

With the concept of Rural Historic Districts added to the National Register process, the principal investigator is forced to develop new visual sensitivities which are sympathetic to the qualities of rural settings. New methods of survey and research must be added to our understanding of both the built and natural environment and the historic relationship between them.

With this in mind, Save America's Heritage will attempt, without contractual obligation, to observe the following characteristics of potential significance to rural historic enclaves.

- The condition and presence of features, natural and built, which relate to a historic period of importance.
- The ability of a rural environment to reflect a sense of a past time or place.
- Potential unifying factors which may link rural properties together.
- The potential significance of historic contexts not preliminarily identified as important to the study area.
- The overall patterns of landscape spatial organization (landforms, natural features, material components).
- Land-use categories and activities (farming, ranching, recreation).

- Response to natural features (landform affect on material components).
- Boundaries (cultural, political, or natural).
- Cluster arrangements (position of material elements within landscape setting).
- Ecological context (Missouri River Valley).
- Integrity: Loss of natural features that were historically integral to the rural setting and intrusion of non-contributing features.
- The presence of sociocultural institutions with association to buildings within the district (granges, township halls).

## **5. Anticipated Property Types**

Save America's Heritage anticipates the identification of historic properties in each of the following nine categories.

- ECCLESIASTICAL: Churches, church schools, parsonages, and convents
- COMMERCIAL: Banks, liveryes, agricultural dealers, hotels, auto dealers, general stores, newspapers, cafes, and grocery stores
- TOWN-RESIDENTIAL: Single family dwellings, high-rise apartment blocks
- RURAL-RESIDENTIAL: Farm houses
- INDUSTRIAL: Utility buildings (electrical, water, telephone) and private manufacturing warehouses
- ENGINEERING: Rail bridges, highway bridges, dams, and tunnels
- AGRICULTURAL: Cattle barns, horse barns, hog barns, hog fences, cattle fences, cellars, cob houses, orchards, windmills, windbreaks, pump systems, cattle loafing sheds, hog loafing sheds, farrowing houses, corn cribs, wash houses, summer kitchens, chicken houses, brooder houses, machine shops, implement sheds, granaries, silos, elevators, and stock tank systems



- TRANSPORTATION: Depots, garages, gas stations, auto dealerships, and roundhouses
- PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Elementary and high schools, post offices, libraries, park structures, courthouses, hospitals, and township halls

## **6. Evaluation Process and Criteria**

### **Process Of Evaluation:**

Two primary reasons exist for the evaluation of the resources documented by the Historic Buildings survey. The first is the identification of properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and the second is the designation of those properties to be preserved by local planning processes. The National Register criterion A, B, C, and D as translated by the Historic Context Reports shall be the basis for evaluation.

The Preliminary Inventory is the primary reference list of all properties within Thurston County that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, its primary purpose is to define the entire "pool" of historic resources which appear potentially eligible for listing.

The Preliminary Inventory also fulfills additional roles which include its use as a guide for suggesting future work in the study area and the identification of building types which are no longer extant or never existed within the study area. The analysis of the inventoried data may also provide the NeSHPO with answers to the following questions:

1. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey on the basis of their association to an identified historic theme or to a preliminarily identified Historic Context?
2. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey as non-historic context sites?
3. What percentage of those sites **noted during the field survey** as potentially significant were actually found to be significant for:

- a. Historic context sites?
- b. Non-historic context sites?

Save America's Heritage originally viewed the assembling of the Preliminary Inventory as a two-step process consisting of survey and review. However, as outlined below, a refined methodology has evolved from previous survey experience which now involves several levels of evaluation. What has emerged is a more in-depth compilation of potential NRHP sites using a variety of historical and contemporary resources.

Initial base list of potentially eligible properties derived from review of reconnaissance survey documentation.

Review of contact sheets and site descriptions performed to add or delete base-list properties.

Land atlas research documenting historic chain of ownership (1891, 1911, 19250 for rural base-list properties.

Review all published county, church, and centennial histories, with particular emphasis on historic building citations of base-list properties.

Contact local historical societies for input on histories of base-list properties.

Second base-list review with application of criterion to derive final lists of sites which:

- a) are strongly recommended for NRHP listing, and
- b) may not be strongly recommended for listing but contribute to the character of the historic built environment.

### Criteria For Evaluation:

If the ultimate goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey is indeed the identification of properties worthy of National Register listing, then the definitions and criteria established by the NRHP become the primary concepts by which the significance of a historic property is evaluated.

The National Register defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. A historic context is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region, that may be represented by historic resources. The use of historic contexts provides a mechanism for translating the broad National Register criteria into locally meaningful terms. For example, the National Register criteria allow any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past to be regarded as eligible for listing, but it is the historic contexts of the area that define who such people were (p. 55, Nat. Reg. Bulletin, No. 24, V. 5, Dept. of the Interior). With this in mind, the National Register criteria translated into local meaning by the Historic Context Reports are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## APPENDIX 2

### Supratype Master List of Thurston County House Types

#### Thurston County House Types

The listing of residential properties surveyed in Thurston County utilized the supratype method of description. As illustrated below, this list indicates a total of 43 core supratypes representing the 131 total residential properties documented within the county.

Each supratype is listed according to its five core descriptors which are found at the headings of each column. The core supratype number is found in the first column followed by the descriptors which are, respectively: core shape (SH), horizontal width in units (SZ), wall height in stories (HT), roof type (RF), orientation (OR). The total number of the supratype in Thurston County is found in the next column (#), followed by the percentage of that type within Thurston County (% TS).

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% TS</u>
S.1	I	.5	1.5	G	Lo	1	.8
S.2	I	1.0	1.5	G	N	1	.8
S.3	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.4	L	1.0	1.5	G	La	1	.8
S.5	L	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	1	.8
S.6	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.7	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	4	3.1
S.8	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	6	4.6
S.9	R	1.0	1.0	GCC	La	1	.8
S.10	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	9	6.9
S.11	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	10	7.6
S.12	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	10	7.6
S.13	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	8	6.1
S.14	R	1.5	1.0	GC	La	2	1.5
S.15	R	1.5	1.0	GJ	Lo	2	1.5
S.16	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	2	1.5
S.17	R	1.5	1.0	HM	N	1	.8
S.18	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	2	1.5
S.19	R	1.5	1.5	GG	Lo	1	.8
S.20	R	1.5	1.5	GJ	Lo	1	.8
S.21	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	2	1.5
S.22	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.23	R	1.5	2.0	H	La	1	.8
S.24	R	1.5	2.0	HG	La	1	.8

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% TS</u>
S.25	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	2	1.5
S.26	R	2.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.27	R	2.0	1.0	GG	La	1	.8
S.28	R	2.0	1.5	G	Lo	1	.8
S.29	R	2.5	2.0	H	La	1	.8
S.30	S	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.31	S	1.5	1.0	H	N	15	11.5
S.32	S	1.5	2.0	H	N	2	1.5
S.33	S	2.0	1.0	GG	N	1	.8
S.34	S	2.0	2.0	H	La	1	.8
S.35	S	2.0	2.0	H	N	14	10.7
S.36	S	2.0	2.0	HG	N	1	.8
S.37	S	2.5	2.0	H	N	3	2.3
S.38	T	.5	1.0	G	La	1	.8
S.39	T	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.8
S.40	T	.5	1.5	G	Lo	3	2.3
S.41	T	1.0	1.5	G	La	5	3.8
S.42	T	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	6	4.6
S.43	T	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	.8

## APPENDIX 3

### Index of Abbreviations

The following index attempts to explain the abbreviations used by the survey team while recording historic buildings in the eight-county area of the Northeast Nebraska survey project. These abbreviations were developed as a means of expediting the survey recording process. The need for abbreviations was especially necessary in the recording of rural-based historic properties. In these cases, every effort was made to note each building, structure, and object which contributed to the historic character of the property. Many of the abbreviations were developed by the NeSHPO during their former surveys of historic buildings throughout Nebraska. The remaining group of abbreviations were developed by Save America's Heritage with the approval of the NeSHPO. It should be mentioned that these abbreviations were used extensively and were transferred from field notes to the history cards with the approval of the NeSHPO.

Fr.	= Frame	Addn.	= Addition
Br.	= Brick	Cent.	= Central
Conc. blk.	= Concrete block	Enc.	= Enclosed
Frmhse.	= Farmhouse	Att.	= Attached
Frmstd.	= Farmstead	Perpend.	= Perpendicular
Hse.	= House	Symm.	= Symmetrical
S.K.	= Summer kitchen	Lg.	= Large
Ckn. hse.	= Chicken house	G.W.D.	= Gable wall dormer
Gar.	= Garage	E.G.W.D.	= Entry gable wall dormer
Gran.	= Granary	Gab.	= Gable
Carr. barn	= Carriage barn	Drmr.	= Dormer
D.T. gran.	= Drive-thru granary	Outbldg.	= Outbuilding
D.T. crib	= Drive-thru crib	Aban.	= Abandoned
L.S.	= Loafing shed	Det.	= Deteriorated

Hd. hse. = Head house  
W.W. fence = Woven wire fence  
Bd. fence = Board fence  
Fdn. = Foundation  
Rf. = Roof  
Chim. = Chimney

N.C. = Non-contributing  
P.O. = Present owner  
Orig. = Original  
Cem. = Cemetery  
Orn. = Ornamental